

CLAT ENGLISH — CLASS 2 PRACTICE WORKSHEET -

PASSAGE 1 — FINDING THE TOPIC & MAIN IDEA

For a long time, public libraries were associated primarily with books. Their shelves represented accumulated knowledge, while their quiet reading rooms provided spaces for study. But the role of libraries has gradually expanded. Many libraries now provide access to computers, digital databases, educational programmes, community events and even practical services such as assistance with job applications. This transformation does not mean that books have become irrelevant. Rather, it reflects a broader understanding of what a library can provide. A library can function not merely as a place where information is stored, but as a public institution that helps people access, understand and use information.

Q1. What is the primary topic of the passage?

- A. The decline of printed books
- B. The changing role of public libraries
- C. The importance of quiet reading spaces
- D. The development of digital databases

Q2. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. Modern libraries should replace books with computers and digital resources.
- B. Books are no longer important because people prefer digital information.
- C. Libraries are expanding beyond their traditional function of storing books and are becoming broader centres of public access and learning.
- D. Libraries should focus primarily on helping people find employment.

Q3. Which of the following would be the BEST title for the passage?

- A. Why Books Are Becoming Obsolete
- B. The Death of the Traditional Library
- C. Beyond Books: The Changing Role of Libraries
- D. Why Every City Needs More Libraries

Q4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of the changing role of libraries?

- A. Providing access to computers
- B. Organising community events
- C. Helping with job applications
- D. Providing free housing

Q5. The author suggests that the expansion of library services:

- A. makes books unnecessary
- B. represents a broader understanding of the function of libraries

- C. proves that traditional libraries were ineffective
- D. is mainly a response to declining literacy

PASSAGE 2 — MAIN IDEA & SUPPORTING IDEAS

Many people believe that failure is valuable because it teaches lessons that success cannot. There is some truth in this idea, but failure by itself does not automatically produce learning. A person can fail repeatedly without understanding why they failed. What makes failure useful is reflection. When people examine what went wrong, identify weaknesses in their approach and change their behaviour accordingly, failure can become a source of improvement. In this sense, failure is not inherently educational; it becomes educational when it is accompanied by thoughtful analysis.

Q6. What is the author's central argument?

- A. Failure is always more useful than success.
- B. Repeated failure is necessary for personal development.
- C. Failure becomes valuable when people reflect upon it and learn from it.
- D. People should avoid analysing their mistakes because failure is natural.

Q7. Which statement best describes the relationship between failure and learning according to the passage?

- A. Failure automatically leads to learning.
- B. Failure prevents people from learning.
- C. Failure can lead to learning when accompanied by reflection and behavioural change.
- D. Failure and learning are completely unrelated.

Q8. Which of the following functions as a supporting idea for the author's argument?

- A. People often experience failure.
- B. Some people fail repeatedly without understanding why.
- C. Success is always less educational than failure.
- D. Failure should be celebrated.

Q9. The sentence “failure is not inherently educational” means that:

- A. failure has no educational value under any circumstances
- B. failure does not automatically teach a person something
- C. people should avoid failure at all costs
- D. education itself causes failure

Q10. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?

- A. A student who repeatedly makes the same mistake but never examines it is necessarily learning from failure.
- B. A failed attempt can become useful if the person analyses the mistake and modifies their

approach.

C. Successful people never learn from their mistakes.

D. Failure should always be avoided because it wastes time.

PASSAGE 3 — ARGUMENT, EVIDENCE & SIGNAL WORDS

Urban planners often argue that cities should create more pedestrian-friendly spaces. Their argument is not simply aesthetic. When people can safely walk to shops, schools and public transport, they may rely less on private vehicles for short journeys. This can reduce traffic and, potentially, local air pollution. Moreover, pedestrian spaces can encourage people to spend more time in public areas, which may strengthen local businesses and community interaction. However, pedestrianisation is not a universal solution. Poorly designed pedestrian areas can create accessibility problems, particularly for elderly people and persons with disabilities. Therefore, successful pedestrian planning requires not merely removing vehicles but designing public spaces that remain accessible to everyone.

Q11. What is the author's main argument?

A. Cars should be completely banned from cities.

B. Pedestrian spaces are aesthetically pleasing but have little practical value.

C. Pedestrian-friendly spaces can provide several benefits, but they must be designed with accessibility in mind.

D. Elderly people and persons with disabilities should avoid pedestrian areas.

Q12. Which of the following is presented as a possible benefit of pedestrian-friendly spaces?

A. Increased dependence on private vehicles

B. Reduced traffic from fewer short car journeys

C. Elimination of all air pollution

D. Removal of public transportation

Q13. What is the function of the word “However” in the passage?

A. It introduces an example supporting the preceding argument.

B. It introduces a contrast or limitation to the preceding argument.

C. It introduces the author's final conclusion.

D. It repeats the author's central argument.

Q14. Which of the following is an example of evidence or reasoning used to support pedestrian-friendly spaces?

A. Pedestrian spaces are always beautiful.

B. People may use fewer private vehicles when they can walk safely to nearby destinations.

C. Every city has the same transportation problems.

D. Cars are inherently harmful.

Q15. Why does the author mention elderly people and persons with disabilities?

- A. To reject pedestrian-friendly spaces entirely
- B. To provide a counter-consideration showing why accessibility must be included in planning
- C. To argue that such people should use cars instead
- D. To prove that pedestrian spaces are dangerous

PASSAGE 4 — AUTHOR'S PURPOSE & TONE

The enthusiasm surrounding every new educational technology deserves some caution. Digital tools can certainly make information more accessible, enable students to practise at their own pace and provide teachers with useful resources. Yet the presence of technology in a classroom does not automatically improve learning. A poorly designed digital lesson can be just as ineffective as a poorly designed textbook lesson. The important question, therefore, is not whether a school uses the latest technology, but whether the technology actually improves the educational experience. Schools should be willing to adopt useful tools, but they should also be willing to reject fashionable ones that offer little educational value.

Q16. What is the author's primary purpose?

- A. To argue that technology should never be used in education
- B. To explain why all traditional teaching methods are outdated
- C. To argue for a careful and evidence-based approach to adopting educational technology
- D. To demonstrate that digital learning is always superior to classroom learning

Q17. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?

- A. Enthusiastically promotional
- B. Cautious and analytical
- C. Completely hostile
- D. Humorous and sarcastic

Q18. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- A. Every new educational technology should immediately be adopted.
- B. Schools should reject all digital tools.
- C. The usefulness of educational technology should be judged by its actual effect on learning.
- D. Technology is more important than teaching quality.

Q19. The phrase “fashionable ones” most nearly refers to technologies that:

- A. are expensive
- B. are technologically complicated
- C. are popular or trendy but may not necessarily be educationally useful
- D. are used only in private schools

Q20. Why does the author mention that a poorly designed digital lesson can be as ineffective as a poorly designed textbook lesson?

- A. To demonstrate that textbooks are always superior
- B. To show that the effectiveness of teaching depends on how a tool is used, not merely on whether it is digital
- C. To prove that digital lessons are ineffective
- D. To argue that schools should stop using textbooks

PASSAGE 5 — COMPLETE PASSAGE ANALYSIS

Democracy is often discussed in terms of elections: citizens vote, representatives are chosen, and governments are formed. Elections are certainly essential to democratic government, but they are not the entirety of democracy. Between elections, citizens continue to participate in public life through discussion, protest, civil society organisations, journalism and other forms of collective action. These activities allow citizens to question decisions, expose abuses and influence public debate.

This does not mean that every protest or public campaign is necessarily justified or effective. Democratic participation can be noisy, inconvenient and even deeply disagreeable. Nevertheless, a political system in which citizens are expected to remain silent between elections risks reducing democracy to a periodic act of voting. A healthy democracy requires not only mechanisms for choosing governments but also meaningful opportunities for citizens to question, criticise and influence those who govern them.

Q21. Which of the following best captures the main idea of the passage?

- A. Elections are unnecessary in a democracy.
- B. Protests are more important than elections.
- C. Democracy involves more than elections and requires continued opportunities for citizens to participate and hold governments accountable.
- D. Citizens should participate in politics only through civil society organisations.

Q22. Which of the following is identified as a form of participation between elections?

- A. Silence
- B. Journalism
- C. Government censorship
- D. Political appointments

Q23. What does the author mean by saying that democracy could become “a periodic act of voting”?

- A. Elections should occur more frequently.
- B. Democracy would be reduced to voting occasionally without meaningful participation between

elections.

C. Voting is the only legitimate form of political participation.

D. Citizens should vote every day.

Q24. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?

A. Balanced but concerned

B. Aggressive and hostile

C. Celebratory and humorous

D. Completely indifferent

Q25. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

A. The author believes every form of protest is justified.

B. The author believes elections have no meaningful role in democracy.

C. The author believes democratic participation includes both formal political processes and continuing public engagement.

D. The author believes journalism is more important than voting.

VOCABULARY BUILDER —

Learn these 30 words today.

Instructions: During class, write the meaning, synonyms, antonyms and one sentence for each word.

No.	Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1	Ambiguous	_____	_____	_____
2	Arbitrary	_____	_____	_____
3	Assert	_____	_____	_____
4	Cautious	_____	_____	_____
5	Coherent	_____	_____	_____
6	Compel	_____	_____	_____
7	Controversial	_____	_____	_____
8	Crucial	_____	_____	_____
9	Deteriorate	_____	_____	_____
10	Diminish	_____	_____	_____
11	Explicit	_____	_____	_____
12	Inevitable	_____	_____	_____
13	Inherent	_____	_____	_____
14	Infer	_____	_____	_____
15	Justify	_____	_____	_____
16	Legitimate	_____	_____	_____
17	Mitigate	_____	_____	_____

18	Nuance	_____	_____	_____
19	Obsolete	_____	_____	_____
20	Plausible	_____	_____	_____
21	Prevalent	_____	_____	_____
22	Reluctant	_____	_____	_____
23	Scrutinise	_____	_____	_____
24	Substantial	_____	_____	_____
25	Undermine	_____	_____	_____
26	Validate	_____	_____	_____
27	Vigorous	_____	_____	_____
28	Versatile	_____	_____	_____
29	Resilient	_____	_____	_____
30	Skeptical	_____	_____	_____